

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

The annual horseradish fair near Berlin is a great event. At the recent fair 700 tons of horseradish were disposed of; also several hundred thousand kegs of beer.

The bag manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States lined together at Delmonico's in New York Monday and eulogized the advantages of leather and the virtues of the bag-gage smasher.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution for a committee of twenty to confer with a similar committee from the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce respecting the proposed union of the two cities.

Matthias Busch, a Chicago saloon keeper, cut his wife's throat with a butcher knife, killing her instantly. The wife had been killed a small sum of money by a relative, and this Busch wanted her to turn over to him, and she refused.

The Florida Central and Western Railroad, the Western Division of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company's road, from Jacksonville via Tallahassee to the Chattahoochee, with its local branches, was sold Monday, W. Bayard Cutting, of New York, being the highest bidder. The price was \$1,210,000.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday says: "George W. Tryon, Jr., whose death occurred on Sunday afternoon, was, since the death of Mr. Lee, the most prominent colonologist in this country, if not in the world, and his loss will be severely felt, not merely in the city, but wherever natural history is studied."

Gov. J. Proctor Knott thus outlines a bill which he wishes the Kentucky Legislature to pass: "I want a bill that will require all roads running passenger trains to have attached to each passenger train an open flat car, with seats securely fastened, so that ladies with sealin cloaks can get fresh air enough without giving all the old ladies and gentlemen on the train the pneumonia."

A colored dude chanced to be among the seated passengers in a Washington horse car. A young woman of his own color entered, and he immediately rose and offered her his seat. She gracefully demurred, and said: "I do not like to deprive you, sir, of your seat." "Oh, no, depravity at all, miss," was his reply; "no depravity at all; I prefer to stand."

Says the Arizona Hoosier: "The bandy-legged dude from Boston who keeps the Ripporter going while its mealy old editor is sobering up professes to be afraid of us, and passes our office on a run. The little fellow needn't be afraid. Brought up as we have been, in the stern old school of journalism, whose rule was to take a man of your size, we are incapable of warring on a tenderfoot dude. Ta, little creature, you are safe under the shield of the Hoosier's contempt."

If prophecies and signs from every fashionable quarter do not prove deceptive, puff, full drappings, all the of bonanza will reach the end of their career by the close of the spring season. Even though the tournure is preserved for the present, in the form of steel springs or cushions, the pouff is greatly decreased in size. Most of the imported gowns are simply pleated full at the back and not draped at all, though still raised by the simple tournure, which will not be abandoned.

The real estate men of Knoxville, Tenn., have inaugurated a mammoth advertising scheme for Knoxville and East Tennessee. Six men have been sent to all the prominent cities of the Northwest with thousands of circulars and pamphlets describing the advantages of Knoxville's climate and resources. These circulars will be distributed broadcast over those sections of the country, and no doubt with great benefit to Knoxville. This is an exhibition of enterprise which may be imitated with profit by other Southern cities.

It is told that a lively drummer for a Boston wholesale clothing house, on his way to Burlington, Vt., for orders, was stopped near the altitudinous village of Ludlow, highest point on the Central Vermont Railroad, by the snow blockade, and found his way to a farmhouse, where he made himself so welcome that he was urged to prolong his visit even after the snow embargo was raised. He wrote to the firm and was given permission to stay out a week of his vacation, and in the spring he expects to be married to one of his Vermont host's fair daughters.

I believe with Prof. Newman, that the true farmer should, as far as possible, produce everything needed for the support and comfort of the family. He ought to make his home comfortable and pleasant with trees, grass and flowers around it; then all the fruit and vegetables that could be grown in his climate, with poultry, eggs, meat, not simply bacon, but veal, mutton and beef. Mutton well-grown and properly dressed is both palatable and healthy, and if the family be too small to consume the whole carcass, a system of exchange between neighbors might easily be inaugurated by which the four quarters could be disposed of. In some sections mutton can be produced much cheaper than pork. A friend of mine is a very successful farmer; he raises all these, and thinks his business about the best in the world. He is a man who always has money to pay his taxes, never has any store bills or interest to meet, and seldom has any fault to find with the markets, because, having the best to sell, he always gets the highest price. This man was showing me his well-kept garden, well-filled cellar and fine hogs, poultry, sheep, and cows, when I remarked that he must have a surplus of each. "Yes," said he, "but we always get all we want and sell what is left."

Funny man (of Chicago daily)—"A sudden feeling of nausea has overcome me. It must be something I have eaten." Horse editor (sympathetically)—"Possibly it is something you have written."—Harper's Bazar.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF CANADA—AND THE RELATION OF ITS PROVINCES TO THE UNITED STATES—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The resolution offered some days since by Mr. Frye instructing the committee on foreign relations to prepare a statement showing the political organization of the Dominion of Canada and of the several Provinces of which it is composed, and the geographical relations sustained by them to the United States and various other matters, was taken up and adopted.

The bill was passed appropriating twelve hundred thousand dollars for a public building in Kansas city. The bill for the relief of importers of animals for breeding purposes in certain cases was taken up and passed. It directs the secretary of the treasury to remit all duties upon importations of animals for breeding purposes whether imported for the importer's own use or for sale, and provides that the fact of such importation shall be sufficient defence in any pending action.

Mr. Riddleberger took the floor and objected to the consideration of any matter to which objection could be made during the time assigned for morning business until he could have action on the resolution offered by him some weeks since to have the British extradition treaty considered in open session. After he had been speaking for ten or fifteen minutes he was ruled out of order and directed to take his seat.

On motion of Mr. Butler, the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the trustees of the Port Academy certain property in the city of Charleston, S. C., was taken from the calendar and passed.

The Senate then at 2:10 took up unfinished business, the Blair educational bill. Mr. Blair said that so far as he could judge of the condition of the debate the bill might be disposed of by the Senate, certainly if the session were slightly prolonged. In any event he would ask the Senate to dispose of it tomorrow.

Mr. Call spoke in support of the bill. If he could believe, he said, that the evils foretold by the enemies of the bill would follow its enactment he would vote against it, although he had voted twice for it. But he did not so believe. As to the Constitutional objections made to it, he said that the quotations from Jefferson and Madison and the early fathers of the Republic were nearly 100 years old and that these interpretations had been over-ridden, every one of them, by the practice of the government and with the acquiescence of the people.

At the close of Mr. Call's remarks, Mr. Blair asked to have a time fixed for a vote on the bill and pending amendments, and he suggested a 3 o'clock vote. He would be glad to have a time fixed, but far her in the future. He would have something to say about the bill, but he was not prepared with the statistics which he wanted to use. Another Senator had informed him that he also wished to speak. He suggested next Wednesday at 3 o'clock and Mr. Blair accepted that suggestion and unanimous consent was given to it. Mr. Harris moved to proceed to executive business, but he offered to withdraw his motion to have a vote on Mr. Riddleberger's resolution, provided it could be had without any discussion.

Mr. Riddleberger declared that he would make no conditions as to the resolution or the treaty and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, to go into executive session. The Senate then voted (43 to 9) to proceed to executive business, Mr. Riddleberger voting in the affirmative.

A dramatic though momentary scene followed. Mr. Riddleberger arose as the chair announced the vote and attempted to speak. The chair directed as usual, "The sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries and close the doors."

The Senator from Virginia, who has a bronchial affection which renders it difficult for him to make himself audible, pale with excitement, said: "I beg pardon, sir. I arise to move a reconsideration of the vote." (Pause, during which the sergeant-at-arms was executing his office.) "Have I not the right, sir, to move a reconsideration? I voted in the affirmative for that purpose." (Further pause.) "I have the right and no sergeant-at-arms can restrain me from vote, the closing of the doors shut off further proceedings from the public ear. It is understood that the Senator from Virginia continued his remarks but directed them against the substance of the British treaty, and that he consumed the time until 4:55, at which hour the Senate adjourned."

In the morning hour the House resumed consideration of the bill making bills of lading conclusive evidence in certain cases and it was passed. The following is the text: That whenever any common carrier by land or water, or its agent, authorized to execute and deliver bills of lading, signs and delivers any bill of lading or instrument in the nature thereof purporting to be for goods, wares or merchandise received by such carrier for transportation from one State to another within the United States, or to any foreign country, such bill of lading or instrument in the nature thereof, in the hands of any bona fide holder for valuable consideration who acquired the same in the usual course of trade, without any notice of any defect therein shall be conclusive evidence that the goods described therein were actually received by

such carrier in the manner and for the purpose as therein stated. The Speaker announced the appointment of the following members of the special committee to investigate the existing labor troubles in Pennsylvania: Messrs. Tillman of South Carolina, Stone of Missouri, Chipman of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, and Parker of New York. The House then, at 2:45, adjourned.

Democratic Congressional Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The caucus of Democratic members of the House, which was called for this afternoon for the purpose of selecting representatives on the Democratic Congressional committee, resulted in the choice of the following: Alabama, Jas. T. Jones; Arkansas, Thos. C. McRae; California, T. L. Thompson; Connecticut, R. J. Vance; Delaware, J. B. Pennington; Florida, R. H. M. Davidson; Georgia, T. W. Grimes; Illinois, R. W. Townsend; Indiana, Benj. F. Schriever; Iowa, W. I. Hayes; Kentucky, W. T. Taubee; Louisiana, M. B. Logan; Maryland, Barnes Compton; Michigan, S. O. Fisher; Mississippi, J. M. Allen; Minnesota, J. L. Macdonald; Missouri, Jas. N. Burnes; Nebraska, McShane; New Hampshire, F. McKimney; New Jersey, William McAlloo; New York, L. S. Bryce; North Carolina, F. M. Simmons; Ohio, Beriah Wilkies; South Carolina, Samuel D. Miller; Texas, W. H. Martin; Virginia, C. D. Wise; West Virginia, C. E. Hogg; Wisconsin, Thos. R. Hudd; Arizona, M. A. Smith; Montana, J. K. Toole; New Mexico, A. Joseph; Utah, J. T. Caine; Washington Territory, C. S. Voorhees. In the case of States where there are no Democratic representatives, or where the delegates failed to make selections the full committee is granted power to fill vacancies in the representation. The first person named, Mr. Jones, of Alabama was authorized to call the committee together for the purpose of organization.

Newspaper Men in Captivity. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—The Executive committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association met at the Denison hotel yesterday in advance of the annual meeting of the association which takes place to-day. A conference was held with the leading advertising agents of the United States with a view to arranging reforms in the methods of doing business between advertisers and the papers. There is a large attendance of newspaper men from all parts of the country and the annual meeting bids fair to be very successful.

From Over the Mountains. TORONTO, Feb. 8, 1888. After a somewhat extended absence I am delighted to welcome again my log cabin home, "The News and Observer." It is always a pleasant visit.

It is a matter of pride with the people of North Carolina and particularly the Democratic party that we have a daily paper at the metropolis that "has come to stay." A daily paper cannot well succeed without newspapers to keep the people properly informed on all important issues before the public.

My friend Maj. Smith once said "there was no use in publishing a paper for a party that could not read." So he quit. But we have a great Democratic party, composed of intelligent and reading people who are panting for information and must be supplied. The Republicans can now read, since the Democratic government has honestly applied the school funds to educational purposes, and their leaders recognize the importance of publishing as many papers as possible.

I see the political waters begin to ripple somewhat in gubernatorial matters, and it is indeed gratifying that the Old North State has so many patriots who are willing to fill the Executive chair even with the small salary attached to that office.

Clark, Alexander, Jarvis, Joe Davis, Stedman and others not yet brought out are worthy gentlemen who would fill the Executive chair honorably and acceptably. With either at the head and the Hon. J. W. Cooper or State Senator Elias for Lieutenant-Governor, there would be such a shaking up of the dry bones that victory would be assured.

This will be a campaign in which all personal considerations and friendships must be subordinated to the public good and the party must nominate one who can be elected. I am of the opinion that Jarvis is the man available; man to rally all sections and interests and most likely to lead us to victory. The people of the west, with a proper canvass, will rally to any ticket the convention will be likely to put forth.

Many of your readers have been through the red marble gap on the Cherokee and Macon line. There is the location of Topton, which is now the camp of the convict force at work on the Murphy division. The track is now being laid from Jarrett's, the present terminus of the road to the gap, four miles distant, and will be completed in about ten days. The train has already penetrated Graham county, adding one more to the list of counties having railroad accommodations.

This is a wild, mountainous, but healthy county. Out of the entire convict force worked here, there has been but one death since January, 1887. There has not been an escape for over two years.

Mrs. Alice Cox Severs a Divorce. The suit for a divorce brought by Mrs. Alice Cox, of this city, against her husband, Franklin Cox, of Philadelphia, which has been in the courts of New York for the past few months, has been finally disposed of. The result is that Mrs. Cox is not only secured an absolute divorce, but will receive a handsome alimony until she dies, the money being secured by a first lien on Cox's possessions, which, during the course of the investigation, were ascertained to be worth half a million dollars. It had been generally supposed that the gay Franklin was worth a million.

HORRIBLE

RESULT OF THE RECENT BLIZZARD IN NEBRASKA.

A LADY SCHOOL TEACHER LOSSES BOTH HER FEET—AND HAS AN ARM BADLY DEFORMED—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Feb. 8.—Miss Louie M. Boyce, a school teacher who lay on the prairie all night during the recent blizzard with three of her pupils, all of whom died in her arms, had both feet amputated here yesterday. Her left arm is badly deformed by large pieces of flesh dropping off, but the physicians say it will probably not be necessary to amputate it.

Murdered by Burglars. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—The toll road running through Jefferson, was found murdered this morning at his residence No. 425 Washington boulevard. Snell was rated at \$3,000,000 and owned a large number of houses. He had the front basement of his house fitted up as an office, with several large safes, desks, etc. His office was entered last night by burglars, and there is no doubt that he heard them in his house, and taking his revolver went to investigate. Hearing the intruders at work, he fired through the door at them. They opened the door and returned the fire and shot Snell in the breast. Snell must then have retreated and the burglars followed, as Snell was found at the head of the basement stairs with a bullet behind the ear. The Snells family were absent, except two servant girls and two little grandchildren. What the burglars secured may never be known, but Snell's business habits preclude the possibility of their realizing much, as he never kept large amounts of money or negotiable paper in his house.

Decamp's Bad Flight. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—JEO. R. Decamp, lately vice-president of the Metropolitan Bank, has been surrendered by his bondsmen, John Carlisle and Albert Netter, and is now in charge of a United States deputy marshal. He has not been committed to jail, but is calling upon his friends to come and go on his bond.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Jno. R. Decamp, after being under the custody in the United States Commissioner's office from noon until 3:30 p. m., obtained four bondsmen and was released. Albert Netter reconsidered his action and signed the bond, the others were W. F. Decamp, Henry C. Gilmond and Richard Smith.

The Pope to the Irish Clergy. ROME, Feb. 8.—The Pope has requested Cardinal Simoni to advise the Irish bishops to preach to the people of Ireland to have respect for the laws and to maintain a calm and prudent line of conduct. The Pope has also announced his intention to send to Ireland a permanent Apostolic Legate.

Maryland Endorses Cleveland. ANNAPOLIS, Md., February 8.—The House of Delegates today passed a resolution endorsing President Cleveland's administration and his recent message by a vote of 53 to 16.

LIBBY PRISON PURCHASED BY A WESTERN SYNDICATE—IT WILL BE PULLED DOWN AND RE-ERECTED IN CHICAGO. Richmond Dispatch. Libby Prison is to leave Richmond. Root and branch; roof and floors, it is to be plucked up and carried to Chicago, there to be made the gaze and show of the people of the West. Brick by brick, timber by timber, nail by nail, it will be taken down, and as this is done each piece will be numbered, and the whole vast mass of material of this four story structure transported to Chicago, there to be re-erected. The undertaking is one of the greatest on record, and Richmond loses one of her chiefest objects of interest for northern tourists.

A Dispatch reporter some years ago interviewed a number of hackmen as to what it was in Richmond that most tourists first wished to see. The answer from nearly all was "Libby Prison."

Richmond has the finest monumental pile of bronze and granite in the world. It has the oldest American capitol and the oldest State records; it has within her limits the graves of Chief Justice Marshall, Monroe, Tyler, A. P. Hill, Stuart and Pickett; it has the church where Patrick Henry made his speech, "Give me liberty or give me death"; it has the house where President Davis lived while he waged one of the mightiest of modern wars; it has a thousand other things that ought to interest the man of mind—but the northern and western tourist above all wished to see Libby Prison.

Hereafter they will not come to Richmond—they will go to Chicago to see it.

Josiah Cratty, one of the corporators, in talking of the scheme, said: "It should be understood that there is no idea of waving the bloody shirt in this. It is simply a business speculation for what there is in it."

Senator Kenna's Habits. Washington Dispatch to The Chicago News. Senator Kenna arrived in Washington today from a visit to his home in West Virginia, where he had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of young Kenna number six, who was born about a week ago. As he entered the Senate this morning one of his colleagues asked him where he had been, and explained the circumstances.

"Didn't you have a new baby at your house last year?" was asked. "Yes," replied Kenna. "Well, don't you think you are crowding things a little?" "I don't know but that I am," answered the Senator from West Virginia, "but you must remember that the vote is getting to be pretty close in our State."

Old Pistol Revived. Floral College has been bought and paid for by the joint stock company formed for that purpose some time ago. It is now in the hands of men who we trust will put forth vigorous energy in re-establishing a school at that place that will be an honor to our community "Old Florida" was in the past.—Mazon Union.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.

A measure which vitally affects North Carolina interests is the bill before the Committee on Mercantile Marine and Fisheries to prevent menhaden fishing within three miles of the shore. Major McClammy, who is watching the bill closely, says it will destroy the menhaden industry in North Carolina should it become a law. A number of fishermen representing Northern fisheries were heard by the committee Saturday. Their statements were conflicting. Some maintained that the menhaden destroyed the food fish and therefore ought to go. Others maintained exactly the opposite opinion, which, they claimed, was based upon long and close observation of the menhaden's habits. Another statement was that the menhaden was food fish for the blue fish and other fish, and that its destruction was rapidly decreasing the supply of these fish.

Major McClammy is something of a fisherman, and he says the menhaden is like the house fly in July. To kill a menhaden is only to increase the supply. He has had frequent talks during the past week with the Fish Commissioner on the subject, and the Commissioner, he says, is opposed to the bill. Fishermen from Maine, Massachusetts and New York will appear before the committee Wednesday in support of the bill. Maj. McClammy thinks there is very little chance for the bill.

Another scheme, in which the State is deeply interested, is the bill now before the committee on Agriculture to prevent the advertisement of land. At least that is the ostensible purpose of the bill. Cotton seed oil is now extensively used in the manufacture of hog lard. It is not an adulteration, because it adds to the value of the lard and materially lessens the price of it. Maj. McClammy is a member of the agricultural committee and he is on the alert to defeat the bill. He is daily receiving letters from the State protesting against it. By the way, the Cape Fear representative is making a useful, diligent and industrious Congressman.

COEDUCATION OF THE RACES IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA. A square issue appears to be made between the State of Georgia and the Atlanta colored University on the question of co-education of the races. The discussion sprang from the fact that half a dozen white children, in the main sons and daughters of the professors at the Atlanta University, were educated in the same rooms with the colored children. The only exception to this was the white child of Mr. Kent, pastor of the Northern Methodist church, who was educated there. The Hon. Mr. Glenn introduced a bill making it a felony for any teacher or professor to teach whites and blacks together in the same school. The bill provoked discussion North and South. The professors of the Atlanta University openly declared that if the bill passed they would persist in their present course and would accept punishment and imprisonment, and emerge from prison only to repeat the experiment. Upon reaching the Senate the bill was considered deliberately and sent to a committee. In the committee a compromise was effected. The penal enactments of the bill were withdrawn and it was simply provided that the State would not donate money to any institution which taught whites and blacks together. This, it was thought, would settle the trouble. The Atlanta University, in which co-education was progressing, receives \$8,000 per annum from the State, the same amount as is given to the State University.

The compromise bill was passed and signed by the Governor. Mr. Humstead, the acting president of the Atlanta University, stated promptly that he would surrender the \$8,000 annual income from the State before he would agree to teach whites and blacks together. He insisted that he would not put himself on record as denying the co-education of the races, and that if the State chose to withhold the money on this plea it would simply have to do so.

Governor Gordon insists that he would execute the law, and that unless the faculty of the Atlanta University agreed to abandon co-education of the races he would withhold the \$8,000 annual appropriation. Here the issue was made. Mr. Bumstead is now in the North, laying the case before the philanthropists of that section and asking them to supply the deficit that will be made by the withdrawing of the State money. Professor Bumstead holds that large sums of money were donated to the University, on the ground that the institution should stand against any race discrimination of any sort whatever, and he feels bound to make these pledges good by taking either whites or blacks who may come to its doors. He claims that he is having excellent success in the North and several important donations are reported.

Charleson's Growth. The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier publishes interesting figures showing the rapid growth of that city in population despite the earthquake visitation and some other adverse circumstances. It says half of the population is now outside of the former city limits. The value of property in the northern half has nearly doubled in five years. What were recently farms or market gardens are now being divided into building lots. The "country" has moved out of sight of the church steeples. The sandy lanes are straightening and hardening into paved roadways. Villages are springing up on the old crabbing grounds. Nearly a hundred and forty new buildings were erected in this part of the city last year. "The cause of all this growth," says the News and Courier, "was the faith and hope and courage of the people with regard to Charleston's future, and the same cause is still operative. We may now begin to look forward with confidence to the time when what is the present northern boundary will again become the half-way street. There is no clearly assignable limit to the growth of this fair city in the years to come, and the signs that are about us are only an earnest of the spirit that is within it and that shall yet make it what it ought to be."

North Carolina in Congress. Monday in the House Mr. Johnston (by request) introduced a bill to refer the claims of the eastern and western bands of Cherokee Indians to the Court of Claims for investigation and final judgment.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to divide the surplus money in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st day of July, 1888, among the several States and Territories, to be used for purposes of common school education. Mr. Henderson also introduced a bill to repeal the tax of 10 per cent on notes of State banks used as circulation.

Mr. Cowles introduced a petition of Rhoda Dowell, widow of Emerald Dowell, private Company D, Third Kentucky Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers. Mr. Henderson, a petition of the president and faculty of Trinity College, North Carolina; for an international copyright law; Mr. Nichols, a bill for the relief of the heirs of J. W. Brower; Mr. Brower, a bill for the relief of Henry Bass—to the committee on war claims; Mr. Johnston, a bill for the relief of James Ballard; also a bill to pension John A. Grifley on the pension roll; Mr. Cowles, a bill granting a pension to Rhoda Dowell, widow of Emerald Dowell.

Some one has declared conceit worse than consumption, and the consumption is a true one. Many are the "concoited" who cry down legitimate remedies, and who delude suffering humanity, whose only salvation is the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound," and a man may stand with his pockets and laugh at a poor, wretched man, but if he is a gentleman, he will stop in the nearest drug shop and buy him a bottle of Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

For Spring Wash Dresses. We will open complete lines of Scotch Zephyrs, and American Dress Gingham in the very latest effects, and 5,000 yards of 32-inch Satins, equal in printing to the French, at only 12 1/2 cents per yard. All through the store is a grand rally for Spring wear.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

B. & O.

SIXTY SHARES SELL AT NINETY FIVE.

THE LOWEST FIGURES RECEIVED IN MANY YEARS—AND THE PRICE MAY GO LOWER STILL—OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Sixty shares of Baltimore & Ohio R. R. stock sold today at 95. This is the lowest figure reached for a number of years and is said to result from a probability that the road may not declare a dividend for several years to come. It is thought the shares will go still lower.

A Triumph of Strikers. BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The backbone of the cigar manufacturers' strike was broken last night when Alley & Fisher sent for their seventy-five men and informed them that they could return to work today on the union bill of prices. The strikers are jubilant and feel justified in believing that the balance of the association will not hold out further than Saturday night.

Storekeeper and Gauger. Devereux Turner has been appointed storekeeper and gauger at Hillsboro, N. C.

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Mr. Cowles introduced a petition of Rhoda Dowell, widow of Emerald Dowell, private Company D, Third Kentucky Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers. Mr. Henderson, a petition of the president and faculty of Trinity College, North Carolina; for an international copyright law; Mr. Nichols, a bill for the relief of the heirs of J. W. Brower; Mr. Brower, a bill for the relief of Henry Bass—to the committee on war claims; Mr. Johnston, a bill for the relief of James Ballard; also a bill to pension John A. Grifley on the pension roll; Mr. Cowles, a bill granting a pension to Rhoda Dowell, widow of Emerald Dowell.

Some one has declared conceit worse than consumption, and the consumption is a true one. Many are the "concoited" who cry down legitimate remedies, and who delude suffering humanity, whose only salvation is the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound," and a man may stand with his pockets and laugh at a poor, wretched man, but if he is a gentleman, he will stop in the nearest drug shop and buy him a bottle of Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

For Spring Wash Dresses. We will open complete lines of Scotch Zephyrs, and American Dress Gingham in the very latest effects, and 5,000 yards of 32-inch Satins, equal in printing to the French, at only 12 1/2 cents per yard. All through the store is a grand rally for Spring wear.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

HON. F. M. SIMMONS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The caucus of the Democratic members of the House today elected Hon. F. M. Simmons to represent North Carolina on the National Congressional Committee.

He Crushed Her—"I say Cholly, what d'ye think? I took Clara Upstreet to the concert the other evening and she asked me what an 'opus' was. 'No,' 'Yes, she did. But I made her ashamed of herself! I gave her a withering look and told her loud enough for the people around us to hear that an 'opus' was an antique in crescendo time with a rallentando fugue embellishment, and you bet I crushed her."—Chicago Mail.

How Men Die. If we know all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better enabled to ward off the danger and postpone the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many, however, have lost these forces to such an extent that there is little or no help. In other cases a little to the weakened lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a cough or cold or any trouble of the throat or lungs, give the old and well-known remedy—Hoosier's German Syrup, a careful trial. It will prove what thousands say of it to be, the "benefactor of any home."

A large meeting was held in Richmond Monday in furtherance of the movement to erect a monument to the private soldiers of the Confederacy.

FULL WEIGHT PURE DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the purest, healthiest and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

Paine's Celery Compound

Weak Nerves, Prostration, Nervous Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES. PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nervine Tonic which never fails. Contains Celery and Cocoa, those wonderful stimulants, it specially cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM. PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood, it drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. The true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the action of the kidneys, it is a true remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA. PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worst cases of Dyspepsia.